

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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WHILE IT IS THE FULL INTENTION OF THE EDITORS TO ALLOW THE LARGEST LIBERTY TO CONTRIBUTORS, IT MUST BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD THAT WE DO NOT THEREBY ENDORSE THEIR OPINIONS, OR ARE IN ANY SENSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM.

NEW ITEMS, NOTICES AND REPORTS MUST BE SENT TO THE OFFICE NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK, IF THEY ARE TO APPEAR IN THE CURRENT NUMBER.

TERMINATIONS, FIFTY CENTS FOR EIGHT LINES, EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGER SPACE AND PERMANENT RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

The Press.

The gathering of news which shall be accurate, full and truthful, is a matter of immense labor and responsibility. It is difficult because there are constant motives for concealment or exaggeration. To work the press is a favorite method of political and financial schemers. All agents are fallible. Difficult work is placed upon those lacking in experience and filled with anxiety for success.

The people crave sensations. It is an easy matter to supply them. The commonest occurrences may be exaggerated, misconstrued or supplied with incidents which are untrue. The conscientious editor finds it difficult to strike the happy medium between the libelous statements of alleged facts and the suppression of news.

The work of the *N. Y. Times* in the exposure of the Tweed gang was the crowning triumph of the methods of modern journalism. The indecent exposures of the *Pall Mall Gazette* were unnecessary and criminal. To decide what is proper for publication requires tact, experience, business ability and a high sense of honor.

That these qualifications are found among the writers of the press is without question.

That their lack is occasionally found is no less true.

Attacks upon the press have been numerous of late. No less a personage than President Cleveland has publicly accused many papers of malicious lying, while Dr. Sunderland, his pastor, says that there are papers which publish only gossip and trash, and belong to the lowest dregs of society.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton lately used the following remarkable language: "This is the age of the press and the periodical. Gentlemen, the Old Man of the Mountain, squatting upon the shoulders of the world, is the press. The curse of man is his craving for novelty, and the secret of the power of the press is its ability to cater to this craving. No man is really wiser for reading newspapers, or more ignorant if he don't see one in two months. But we want news—happenings—not principles, convictions or truths."

Such language is evidently unwise. The pulpit owes much to the fearlessness and activity of the press. The sins of the middle ages could not flourish in the "bright sunlight of publicity" of to-day. The press is the aid of the pulpit; there is no real antagonism. Wickedness flourishes in the dark; to bring it to the light is the surest way to banish it. The press has a glorious field for work; which may be extended but will not be abandoned.

At the same time all fairminded men will sympathize with the honest condemnation of the President and his pastor of malicious lying and intentional falsehood. This will stop when readers prefer fair statements of facts to the glaring misrepresentations of penny-a-liners.

In supplying news, THE CITIZEN endeavors always to maintain a high standard for accuracy; avoiding that which is merely sensational and calculated to give offense or cause unnecessary pain. Injustice to any is sure of correction when the truth can be obtained from authoritative sources.

On Wednesday the jury in the Asylum case came into court and rendered their verdict of not guilty in favor of Dr. Hinckley and Steward Heustis. This result was exactly what was expected when the case was begun.

It was plain to every one present that twelve men could not be got into the jury box who would convict any one of a crime upon such testimony as the State produced in this case. Dr. Gillin, the principal witness for the prosecution contradicted himself in so many particulars that no reliance could be placed upon his testimony. All the important witnesses for the State seemed to be con-

trolled by a desire to injure the reputation of the Asylum, rather than merely to aid the ends of justice. Under these circumstances the result is to be understood as a vindication of the Board of Freeholders, and especially of the Lunacy Committee of which Mr. McGowan is the chairman.

Presto! Change.

To Americans, the changes which take place in the composition of the Cabinet of the English Prime Minister seem in the highest degree absurd. In 1885 Mr. Gladstone was at the head of affairs, pursuing his own definite policy both at home and abroad.

The Liberals believed that his retaining office was of vital importance, not only to England's welfare, but to the advantage of the civilized nations, but the question of a tax on beer came up in the House of Commons, and the government failed to get a majority on this miserable beer question, whereupon in obedience to the ridiculous custom of the country the great Liberal Party resigned their offices, and the reins of authority passed over to Salisbury and the Conservatives.

If the question at issue had related to some great political revolution we could understand why an adverse vote should excite the ministry to resign, but to go out because they cannot agree on a beer tax seems trivial.

Lord Salisbury then formed his Cabinet, but as he had not enough votes behind him to carry anything, Parliament was dissolved and a new election held. This resulted in some gains for the Conservatives, but the Irish party were the ones chiefly benefited.

Parliament had not been in session one week before an adverse vote was had over some trifling matter and Salisbury walks the plank and Gladstone is again at the helm.

Then follow more resignations for all the members of the Commons who are called into Gladstone's Cabinet must resign their seats and stand a new election to see if their constituents still approve of them.

As the Liberals have only a bare majority in the present House it is certain that the slightest difference of opinion or disaffection on the part of their friends will force them to resign.

And so it must go on till one side or the other refuses to take office. Could any popular form of Government rest on more childish and silly precedents?

The Legislature.

[From our Special Correspondent at Trenton.]

To The Citizen:

Were it not for the argument this week in the Senate, of the Arthur Kill bridge resolutions, the fourth week of the session would have passed without having done much, if anything, worthy of notice.

The resolutions were brought to the Senate on Monday night, and on motion of Senator Youngblood, were laid over until Tuesday morning; at which time the discussion was commenced by Senator Fish, of Essex, who delivered an able and eloquent address, followed by Senators Nichols, Vanderbilt, Gardner and Youngblood, taking almost the entire day. After several endeavors on the part of Senator Fish to amend the resolutions, they were passed, without amendment; by a vote of 16 to 4, the nays being Messrs. Bogert, Fish, Nichols and Vanderbilt.

The Local Option bill, Senate No. 28, which was laid over to permit of the argument of the bridge resolutions, was made the special order in the Senate for next Monday evening.

On Monday night quite a large delegation of freeholders from the townships appeared at Trenton, presumably to oppose Assembly Bill No. 98, Mr. Harrison's bill to reduce the number of freeholders to one from each township.

Assembly bill No. 169, introduced on Tuesday by Mr. Peiffer, provides for the payment of county tax out of the first money received by townships, etc.

On Tuesday morning, Senator Fish's bill, Senate 5, to extend the jurisdiction of the District Courts of Newark to the entire County of Essex, passed the House, and if the Governor signs it will become a law.

Hon. George B. Harrison, your late Member of Assembly, visited the House on Tuesday afternoon, and on motion of Mr. Underhill, was granted the privileges of the floor.

Mr. Underhill presented a joint resolution authorizing the Quartermaster General to return to the village of Caldwell a small brass cannon which was given to Caldwell by General Decatur at the time of the visit of General Lafayette to the United States in 1825.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Both Houses adjourned Wednesday afternoon for the week.

A total of eighty-one bills has been introduced in the Senate and two hundred and two in the House.

Mr. Potter's bill to divide East Orange into wards, Assembly 36, passed the House on Wednesday.

This and other bills affecting township matters, should be examined by the authorities of Bloomfield; and Mr. Underhill should be informed as to their wishes, in order that he may be able to present these matters before the House to the satisfaction of his constituents. While no public officer should be hindered in the performance of his duty by the instructions of a portion only of his constituents, he is entitled to have an intelligent opinion from them as to help in forming a correct judgment.

Strike at the Root.

To The Citizen:

"Strike at the root" is an expression constantly in the mouths of that branch of the temperance party called "prohibition." But where is the root to be found, and how are we to uncover it, and get into position to strike at it when we discover where it is. It is all very well for the theoretical woodsman to lean over the fence, and call out to the perspiring workman digging and picking and grubbing and chopping in a circle around some great tree:—Say, friend, why are you wasting your time in that manner—strike at the root. He might strike at it, indeed, for the rest of his lifetime, but the tree would serenely continue to grow and bud and bear fruit year after year.

The desire to harvest without taking the pains to prepare the ground, or even sow seed, is the ruination of enterprises in untold numbers. This plan is condemned alike by nature and revelation. If "God geometrizes," it must be because that is the best method of accomplishing ends. But whether we agree with the Maker and Ruler of the universe as to methods is of small import. He has ordained a system, and our plans must coincide or go to ruin when the time of contact comes. The world is full of stubborn fools, who would see their most dearly cherished hopes fade and forever vanish from their sight, rather than see them realized by any other method than their own. The cause that these obtain control of is damned beyond hope.

Another class, well meaning but scarcely less dangerous for that, are fully persuaded that success and their hobby are one and the same thing, and are as indispensably necessary to each other as the Siamese Twins. These people are frequently needed in the crew, but it were an act of folly to put them in the chart room or at the wheel. I would as soon set sail in a wooden bowl as engage in an enterprise controlled by men of theory who "know they are right."

The man with an idea is going to the rear, and the man of common sense is coming to the front in the temperance cause. I see a glimmer of daylight ahead.

As a sample of what sort of doctrine will prevail in the future, I append the following from the pen of Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler:

"In our last article for these columns we ventured to protest against the excessive prominence which is now given to the political aspects of the Temperance Reform. In the minds of thousands who are interested in the great question of saving our fellow men from the curse of intemperance the first place is given, not to the drinking, but to the selling of intoxicants. How to remove the drinking customs and the drinking habits now prevalent, does not to them seem so important as how to remove the dram shops. In order to break up the drinking, they aim by civil law to break up the saloons and barrooms. To secure the passage of such laws, they would organize a separate political party for this single purpose. Enact prohibition and the thing is done; the curse of intemperance is at an end. All attempts to dissuade their fellowmen from wanting intoxicants or using intoxicants, all endeavors to reform the drinking usages of society, seem to be lost sight of, and the compulsory power of the magistrate and the policeman is relied on to sweep away the most deep-seated and destructive vice in the land. * * * As the enemy both of the drinking usages and the drinking saloons, therefore, we deplore the growing tendency to put the cart before the horse and to make the temperance movement simply a political crusade against the liquor traffic."

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Having bought an immense quantity of small Tea Sets, which must be disposed of before New Year's, and as we have a large stock of one-pound caddies, we propose to fill them with our delicious tea, and give with it one of the Tea Sets; the whole business for 50 cents. Those of the public who do not care for a Tea Set can have their choice of about 1,000 China Cups and Saucers. Thus you have All for Fifty Cents, a beautiful caddy, a pound of Tea, and a China Cup and Saucer or a Tea Set. Is not this truly wonderful?

1886. Calendar. 1886.

On Saturday, January 2, we shall commence the distribution of our most beautifully ornamented Calendar for 1886. The design is exceedingly tasteful, the general delivery and beauty being excelled only by its utility. No well-regulated family can afford to be without a copy.

The Butter Market is very high in prices, but we are still selling our Elgin Creamery at 32 cts. per lb. We do not sell Oleomargarin. Put this down, as there are a few stores that dare make the same announcement.

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On the first day of January, 1886, interest will be credited to depositors, at the rate of three per cent per annum for the three- and six months then ending. All deposits made on or before the second day of January will bear interest from the first, as well as all interest not withdrawn. THOS. C. DODD, Treasurer.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey—Between Joseph Kingsland, Jr., and others, complainants, and Elizabeth Ackerman, and others, defendants. Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias, to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the court house in Newark, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M., all those tracts or parcels of land and premises situate, lying and being in the townships of Belleville and Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey. The first tract—Situate in the township of Bell, beginning at the northeasterly corner of the land now being conveyed in the middle of the public road leading from Acquackunk to Belleville, being also the southeasterly line of land said to belong to James L. Morris and the northeasterly corner of a tract of land belonging to Abraham Jorlanaan, thence (1) northwesterly along the line of James L. Morris five chains more or less to lands belonging to Harmanus Speer; thence (2) southerly along the line of said Harmanus Speer's land to land belonging to John Duncan, thence (3) southeasterly along the same five chains more or less to the middle of said road, thence along the middle of said road to the place of beginning containing two acres more or less. Bounded north by lands of James L. Morris, west by lands of Harmanus Speer, south by lands of John Duncan, and east by lands of Abraham Jorlanaan, being the middle of said road.

The second tract—Situate in the township of Bloomfield, beginning on the westerly side of a certain driveway and at the southwest corner of lot numbered No. Two on a map of lots late of Henry Ackerman, deceased, made by Joseph K. Oakes, bearing date March 28, 1855, and filed in the Clerk's Office of Essex County, at the line of lands of Alfred Cockefer; thence (1) south forty-four degrees and thirty minutes west five chains and fifty-three links; thence (2) along the lands of Crimus Messler south fifty degrees and fifty minutes east nine chains and eighteen links to Albert Morris's line and mill pond; thence (3) along the same north thirty-five degrees and thirty minutes east five chains and fifty-eight links, and thence (4) along the line of lot No. Two north fifty-one degrees and thirty-five minutes west eight chains and twenty-five links to the west side of said driveway and place of beginning. Being lot No. Three on said map, containing four acres and seventy-nine hundredths of an acre more or less.

The third tract—Situate in the township of Bloomfield, beginning on the westerly side of a certain driveway and at the northwest corner of the lot numbered two on aforesaid map; thence (1) along line of lot numbered two, south fifty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east six chains and eighty-five links to the line and saw mill pond of Albert Morris; thence (2) along the line thereof north fourteen degrees, east four chains and twenty-five links to the southeast corner of a lot formerly belonging to Isaac D. Sigler (now to Crimus Messler). This line is irregular, binding in part on said mill pond at high water mark, and in part on Third River, as it was originally. Thence (3) along the line of Crimus Messler north thirty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes, west six chains more or less to the west line of a certain driveway adjoining on the east the lands of John Lawrence; thence (4) along west line of driveway south ten degrees, west one chain and eighty-seven links, and thence (5) along same south forty-four degrees, west one chain and thirty-eight links to beginning. Being lot number one on said map, containing 2 1/2-100 acres more or less.

The above described property will be sold in parcels, as directed in the writ Newark, N. J., December 14, 1885. WM. H. BROWN, Sheriff KERN & GUMMERS, Solicitors. \$12.50.

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